

Ohio Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15th.

SENATE.—A report from a Special Committee, appointed at the last session, to examine the books of the Treasurer of State, was referred to the Finance Committee. This report, we believe, implicates the Treasurer in some illegal transactions.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill, providing for the proof, acknowledgment and recording of deeds, and other instruments of writing, was considered in Committee of the Whole and various amendments offered—afterwards it was referred to a select committee of two, Messrs. Pennington and Cotton. We have no means of ascertaining its provisions.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16th.

SENATE.—The Speaker presented the returns of the white male inhabitants of the State over 21, from all except four counties. Mr. Backus, from the Judiciary committee reported back the bill fixing the legal rate of interest, with amendments. Laid on the table to be printed. We are not advised of its contents.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Ewing, Backus and Olds, as the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, on "Constitutional Reform."

A special Message was received from the Governor, transmitting a series of Resolutions from the Legislature of Rhode Island, in favor of Mr. Whitney's plan of a Railroad to the Pacific. The Message opposed the project, and favored a system of railway post roads by the National Government.

A resolution offered by Mr. Olds, was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether there is any law in the State, exempting Bank officers from giving testimony, disclosing the private transactions of the Banks with individuals, &c.

The Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House for the purpose of going into certain elections and after returning adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill to tax the town of Lancaster, to pay the indebtedness of school district No. 1, was passed.

A bill was introduced, giving to County Records the issuing of marriage licenses, recording of strays, &c.

By Mr. Russell, a bill to repeal the law making distinctions on account of color.

The following elections took place:

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Seneca County.—John Zimmerman, Montgomery County.—Chas. G. Swain, Clark County.—A. D. Mereness, Washington County.—Wm. R. Putnam.

Levi Cox, Esq. was elected President Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit and John Greiner, State Librarian.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

SENATE.—The Committee on elections reported that the certificates of the Senators elected in 1847 were correct.

The appropriation bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Backus, the bill fixing the legal rate of interest was recommended to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, providing for taking a vote of the electors of this State, at the next annual election, for and against a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

HOUSE.—Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to continue the office of County Surveyor and defining their duties. Mr. Williams, to require supervisors of roads to make temporary repairs to Canal bridges in their respective districts.

A somewhat lengthy discussion took place upon a resolution calling upon the special committee, appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Treasurer of State to report what action had been made, which was finally disposed of by a reference to the Finance committee.

A joint resolution appointing a joint committee of five from the Senate and ten from the House to take into consideration the districting of the State was agreed to.

A special report from the Board of Public Works, relative to the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike road, was received and laid on the table to be printed.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18th.

SENATE.—The bill taxing the town of Lancaster to pay the indebtedness of a school district was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hamilton gave notice that he would, at some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other Banking Companies.

The Clergymen of Columbus, in their arrangements to attend and open the proceedings of the General Assembly with prayer, not having provided for Mr. Doan, a Universalist Clergyman, were requested to do so.

HOUSE.—Several petitions have been presented, one this day, to provide for a land limitation and the exemption of a homestead from execution for debt. A petition from Somers, Hayden and others for authority to construct a railroad and canal.

Bills were introduced, amending the act defining the powers and duties of Justices and Constables in civil cases, passed March 14, 1831; and to extend and apply the forms of proceeding in Chancery to all cases at Common law.—Read the first time.

The Speaker announced as members of the joint select committee on the part of the House, relative to the amendment of the Constitution, Messrs. Haynes, Potter, Pennington, Russell, Cotton and Holcomb.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary committee to examine into the propriety of adopting a form of *mittimus* for Justices of the Peace and other committing officers. Also one, calling upon the commissioners appointed to examine claims against the State under the volunteer requisition to report as soon as practicable.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that the Senate of that State on Wednesday last, rejected the bill which proposed to give the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States to the People, by a vote of 17 for, and 26 against the measure.

A bill of the same purport was under consideration in the House of Representatives on Thursday.

Congressional.

SENATE. Ashbury Dickson was elected Secretary, Robert Beale, Sergeant at Arms, and Isaac Holland, Doorkeeper, of the Senate. Under the joint resolution, Rev. Henry Slicer was elected Chaplain. Rev. Mr. Gurley is Chaplain of the House.

The following are the Chairmen of the standing committees of the Senate:

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sevier.
Finance.—Mr. Atherton.
Commerce.—Mr. Dix.
Manufactures.—Mr. Dickinson.
Agriculture.—Mr. Johnson.
Military Affairs.—Mr. Cass.
Military.—Mr. Rusk.
Naval Affairs.—Mr. Fairfield.
Public Lands.—Mr. Brown.
Private Land Claims.—Mr. Yulee.
Indian Affairs.—Mr. Atchison.
Claims.—Mr. Mason.
Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Bright.
Judiciary.—Mr. Ashley.

The Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Niles.
Roads and Canals.—Mr. Lincoln.
President.—Mr. Johnson.
District of Columbia.—Mr. Cameron.
Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. Wescott.
Retrenchment.—Mr. Turner.
Territories.—Mr. Douglas.
Public Buildings.—Mr. Hunter.
Contingent Expenses.—Mr. Felch.
Printing.—Mr. Brimbury.
Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Downs.
Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Bank.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Mr. Pearce.
On Thursday, the 14th, Mr. Dickinson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent, by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained, and that neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established inconsistent with the right of the people thereof, to form a free Sovereign State with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That in the organization of a territorial government in territory belonging to the United States, the principles of self government upon which our Federal system rests, will be best promoted; the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy thereof to the legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

On Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun offered a series of resolutions declaring that to conquer and hold Mexico, either as a province, or to incorporate it into the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed objects for which the war has been prosecuted—a departure from the settled policy of the Government—in conflict with our national character, and, in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions. The resolutions also declared that no line of policy should be adopted in the future prosecution of the war leading to consequences so disastrous.

"Under the rule, the resolutions were laid over for one day before they could be acted upon.

On the 16th, the death of Mr. Speight, Senator from Mississippi, was announced. A series of Resolutions, passed at a War meeting, in Philadelphia, was presented by the Vice President.

HOUSE.—The following are the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the House:

Committee of Elections.—Richard W. Thompson.
Of Ways and Means.—Samuel F. Vinton.
Of Claims.—John A. Rockwell.
On Commerce.—Washington Hunt.
On Public Lands.—Jacob Cullum.
On the Post Office and Post Roads.—William L. Goggin.

On the District of Columbia.—J. G. Chapman.
On the Judiciary.—Joseph E. Lagrevel.
On Revolutionary Claims.—Daniel P. King.
On Public Expenditures.—Thomas L. Clingman.
On Private Land Claims.—John Gayle.
On Manufactures.—Andrew Stewart.
On the Territories.—Hugh White.

On Indian Affairs.—Meredith P. Gentry.
On Military Affairs.—John M. Bots.
On the Militia.—John B. Thompson.
On Naval Affairs.—Thomas Butler King.
On Foreign Affairs.—Truman Smith.
On the Territories.—Caleb B. Smith.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Wm. M. Cooke.
On Land Claims.—Henry Nes.
On Roads and Canals.—Robert C. Schenck.
On Patents.—John W. Farrelly.
On Public Buildings and Grounds.—John M. Houston.

On Reciprocal and Unfinished Business.—J. W. Hornbeck.
On Accounts.—Linn Boyd.
On Military.—Hiram Belcher.
On Expenditures.—Lewis C. Levin.
On the Library of Congress on the Part of the House.—John Quincy Adams.

The following committees appointed at the first Session stands through the Congress, viz:

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.—D. M. Barringer.
On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Joseph M. Root.
On Expenditures in the War Department.—John H. Crozier.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Patrick W. Toupin.
On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—James Wilson.
On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—E. Carrington Cabell.

On Enrolled Bills.—James G. Hampton.
The following members compose the select committee appointed on Monday last to revise the rules of the House:

Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Truman Smith, Howell Cobb, C. B. Smith, D. M. Barringer, Robert McClelland, J. G. Chapman, M. P. Gentry, T. Jenkins.

On the 14th, a joint resolution was offered, by Mr. Henley, to amend the newspaper postage law. Same day, a resolution was offered, by Mr. Vinton, to divide the duties of the Committee on Commerce—forming a new Committee on Internal Commerce.

On the 15th the resolution of Mr. Vinton was discussed at some length, giving rise to a debate upon the Constitutional power to improve Rivers and Harbors. A message from the President was read, giving his reasons for retaining the River and Harbor bill of last session. Same day, Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, offered the following series of resolutions:

Whereas this confederation was formed for the establishing of a perfect union, and promoting the general welfare, it becomes those who are entrusted with regulating the government so to direct its movements as to perfect that union, and advance that welfare; and whereas the prosperity, felicity, safety and perhaps national existence, is involved in the invasive war we are now prosecuting against our sister republic of Mexico, this important consideration should lead us to the adoption of such measures as may result in doing justice to Mexico, and promoting the lasting welfare of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the United States Government so to use its conquests as to extinguish the national existence of Mexico, but so to avail itself

of the victories it has achieved as to establish, by treaty stipulations, a lasting peace with Mexico upon the basis of an entire free trade between the two republics, such as exists between the several States of the Union.

Resolved, That we agree to recede all the territory we have taken from Mexico beyond the Rio Grande, on condition that our citizens have free ingress and egress into and from New Mexico to California—the privilege of holding lands, exercising their religion, and of carrying on trade as fully as any of the Mexican citizens of those provinces.

Resolved, That a further condition be the right of entry and departure of our shipping, both national and domestic, into and from the Mexican ports, as unrestricted as in the ports of the United States, with all the rights of breaking bulk, taking in and discharging, purchasing and selling of cargoes as in our ports.

Resolved, That we stipulate for a right of constructing a railroad from the United States to the harbor of San Diego, and to any town in New Mexico or California.

Resolved, That it is expedient to keep possession of San Juan de Ullua as a hostage for the fulfillment of the stipulations above recited.

On the 16th, Mr. Pettit, Locofoco made some severe strictures upon the President's veto message, not confining himself, however, to that; but wandering off upon various subjects—especially the Editor of the Union. The death of Mr. Speight was then announced and the house adjourned.

Very little business will be done until after the holidays. The Committees, in the mean time, will be engaged in examining and preparing bills, when we may expect some interesting and exciting debates.

An interesting discussion took place in the Senate upon a resolution to provide the members with certain books named—and it is to be hoped that the practice of voting libraries to members of Congress will be abolished.

From the New York Tribune.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

By a special arrangement, and by Locomotive Express, arranged for the New York Herald and The Tribune, this document was received at our office last evening. Its great length, however, absolutely precludes the possibility of our publishing it entire in our columns this morning. We give below, however, the most important statistics embraced in the report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the past fiscal year, and the estimate for 1848:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1847.
In obedience to law the following report is respectfully submitted:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, were:

From customs, \$23,747,364 66
" Public lands, 2,488,355 20
" Miscellaneous sources, 100,570 51
Total receipts, \$26,336,290 37

Disbursements, \$25,759,199 45
Total receipts, \$26,336,290 37
Add balance in the Treasury 1st July 1846, 9,146,439 08

Total means, \$35,482,729 45
The expenditures during the same fiscal year were, \$34,556,000 00

Leaving balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1847, of \$9,926,729 45

As appears in detail by accompanying statement A the estimated receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, are:

From Customs, first quarter, by actual returns from Collectors, \$11,067,257 41
" Actuals for second, third and fourth quarters, as estimated, 19,893,742 39

From sales of public lands, \$31,000,000 00
" Miscellaneous sources, 400,000 00

Total receipts, \$32,467,000 00
From avails of Treasury notes and loans, 6,285,294 55

Total, \$38,752,294 55
Add balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1847, 1,701,251 25

Total means, as estimated, \$40,453,545 80

EXPENDITURES, viz:
The actual expenditures for the fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1847, were \$16,479,194 69, as appears in detail by accompanying statement B.

The estimated expenditures for the public service, during the other three quarters, from 1st October, 1847, to 30th June, 1848, are:

Civil list, foreign interest, and miscellaneous, \$5,486,180 42
Army proper, including volunteers, 19,080,865 58

Fortifications, ordnance, armaments, &c., 2,037,446 50
Indian department, 1,720,860 26

Pensions, 1,063,323 66
Naval establishment, 1,034,472 47

Interest on public debt and Treasury notes, 2,230,387 18

Treasury notes outstanding and payable when presented, 267,139 31—\$38,615,660 07

Excess of expenditure over means 1st July, 1846, \$15,729,114 27

The estimated receipts, means & expenditures for fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1848, and continuing to 30th June, 1849, are:

From Customs, \$12,000,000 00
" Sales of public lands, 3,000,000 00
" Miscellaneous sources, 100,000 00

Total receipts, \$15,100,000 00
Deduct deficit, 1st July, 1846, 15,729,114 27

Total, \$30,870,885 73

EXPENDITURES.
The expenditures during the same period as estimated by the several departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Postmaster General, are:

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended, \$4,752,210 77

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, 4,387,577 92

Specific appropriations, 49,582,153 13

This sum is composed of the following particulars: Civil list, foreign interest, &c., \$5,613,061 52

Army proper, volunteers and military academy, 32,097,028 42

Fortifications, ordnance, armaments, &c., 2,045,169 90

The Annual Post Office Report.
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American writes under date of the 10th.

I send you the following interesting Post Office statistics from the Report of the Post Master General:

Letters received during the year, \$2,915,293
Expansures during the year, 3,979,570

Excess of receipts this year over the last, (or 13 1/2-1000 per cent.) 459,693

Letters postage received during the year, 3,354,519

Number of letters passing through the Mail, 52,173,480

Free letters annually, 5,000,000

Newspapers annually, 2,000,000

Pamphlets, 1,000,000

Dead Letters, 183,318

Annual transportation, miles, 38,087,398

Receipts by mail for two years, 7,360,000

Of the amount due in this time, the delinquencies are only \$21,948, and the delinquents, 134 Postmasters, of an aggregate number of fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty-six. The Postmasters changed during the year number 3,450.

The Postmaster General, in the course of his report, recommends that newspapers be taxed by weight, and enters upon a grave argument in defence of this absurd position. He also takes great credit to himself for the success of the cheap Postage System, though one of the warmest opponents of the original bill. The Report will lead to further reduction of Postage, and to a uniform rate of five cents, and, by-and-by, to a postage of cents which will pay, in time, every necessary expense.

The present law, according to the Postmaster's own showing, will leave a surplus in the Treasury next year, notwithstanding the estimates of the year are for \$4,092,206; and more than a quarter of a million of this sum for the Mail Steamers.

Report of the Secretary of War.
The Union of last night publishes the report of Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of War, which fills over seven and a half of the broad columns of that paper. It is too long for us to publish in full, and as it is chiefly occupied with a detail of the movements of the army in Mexico, with which our readers are familiar—it is not at all necessary that we should do so. A brief synopsis will give the general reader all the information of its contents, which he may desire.

The force employed in the prosecution of the war, is set down at 43,556—of which 21,509 are regulars. This force is distributed as follows:

With Maj. Gen. Scott, and belonging to this column including *en route*, at Tampico, at and about Vera Cruz, and on the line thence to his headquarters, the aggregate force is estimated at 31,156—

With Maj. Gen. Taylor, at the several posts under his immediate command, it is about 6,727. In Santa Fe, and on the Oregon and Santa Fe routes, and in the Indian country, there are about 3,634.

The force in the California is about 1019, including 200 now on the way to that country.

There are no means in the department of calculating the deductions which ought to be made for sickness, disability and other casualties; but the effective force is considerably below the foregoing estimates.

The Secretary then gives a detail of the operations of the Army in Mexico proper, after the capitulation of Monterey, up to the capture of the city of Mexico, including the several skirmishes which have taken place subsequently. In the account of the battle of Buena Vista, Mr. Marcy says:

To Maj. Gen. Taylor, and to the gallant officers and brave men under his command, is justly due the eminent glory of this victory. Considering the disparity of number in favor of the enemy, the steady valor and firmness with which our troops, often in small detachments, withstood and repelled the repeated assaults of superior forces, and the many deeds of noble daring displayed amid the changing scenes of this perilous conflict, the battle of Buena Vista will well sustain a comparison with any of the brilliant achievements of this war, which have given such wide-spread renown to our arms.

In speaking of the battle of Cerro Gordo, the report says:

The Commanding General merits high commendation for the masterly arrangements of the attack on Cerro Gordo; and not less credit is due to the officers and men by whom they were carried into complete effect.

And in the account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he says:

A summary—and more than a summary could not find a place in this communication—would utterly fail to exhibit in their true light these brilliant operations and the unsurpassed merit of those who directed and executed them; but fortunately for the memory of those who fell, and for the fame of those who survive, this is most ably done in the despatches which accompany this report.

The capture of the city of Mexico is declared to be a memorable action—and the subsequent defence of the garrison at Puebla by Col. Childs, and the battle of Huamantla are spoken of in terms of high and deserved praise.

Then is given an account of the operations in California and New Mexico, and the remainder of the report is devoted to an account of the general affairs of the department, and a discussion of the question of how the war should be henceforward prosecuted. Mr. Marcy is not in favor of the defensive line policy—nor is he in favor of the occupation of the whole of Mexico—but he is in favor of what is about the same thing, "to retain what we now possess, open the lines of communication into the interior, and extend our operations to other places, as our means and the prospect of advantages shall indicate—keeping a disposable force always ready, within approaching limits, to annoy the enemy, to seize supplies, enforce contributions, and frustrate his efforts to collect means and assemble troops for the purpose of retreating the war." "This plan," he says, "also contemplates further acquisitions, extending to other important points, more or less numerous, as circumstances may warrant."

There is no difference, except in words, between this proposition which the Secretary advocates, and of overrunning all Mexico and holding it in military subjection—and, indeed, the only means of ef-

flecting the latter object would be to adopt the plan he proposes.

Mr. Marcy then makes some recommendations for recruiting the army—repeats his recommendation in regard to a retired list of officers, who by age, infirmity, have become unsuited for active service—and closes with a general account of the affairs of the Indians, the management of which belongs to his department.

The Lancaster Gazette.

GEORGE WEAVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LANCASTER, OHIO:

Friday Morning, December 24, 1847.

Christmas and New Year's Day.

We the undersigned, Merchants, Mechanics and Shopkeepers of Lancaster, agree to suspend business on Christmas, Saturday the 25th inst., and on New Year's Day, January 1st, 1848.

Messrs. E. & G. Galbraith, Smith & Tong, Miss E. Murphy, Reber & Katz, T. Cox, Bury & Beck, Reimund, Son & Beck, Boring & Graue, W. Blininger, W. S. Beatty, James M. Pratt, Reed & Baughman, J. C. Weaver, Knicker & Doty, Isaac Shumaker, Gates & Cooper, Springer & Fluk-bone, Francis Lilly, Isaac Comer, J. McClelland, J. N. Little, John Work & Co., N. Young, P. Pope, John Effinger & Co.

Lancaster, December 17, 1847.

Below will be found the address of the State Central Committee to the Whigs of Ohio. Our County Central Committee have not yet taken any action upon the subject; and we are not informed whether they intend calling a primary meeting or not. We suppose that what is deemed proper and expedient will be done in due season.

To the Whigs of Ohio.
In accordance with what the Central Committee deem it to be the wishes of the Whigs of the State, they have designated Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as the time for holding a MASS STATE CONVENTION, in the City of Columbus, to deliberate upon the affairs of our State and Nation. And although they have thought it advisable to fix upon an early day—and perhaps at an inauspicious season of the year—yet the well known patriotism of the Whigs of Ohio is earnestly appealed to, for an attendance as full as the importance of the occasion demands.

The signs of the times are portentous and alarming. Our beloved country is embroiled in a most unnatural, ruinous and unnecessary war with a sister Republic; which war has been produced by the imbecile and wicked counsels that have prevailed in the administration of our federal government. In the accomplishment of this nefarious purpose, we have witnessed a series of executive usurpations, which menace the safety and perpetuity of the Republic. For a considerable time after the commencement of hostilities, the real objects and purposes of the War were artfully concealed from the public view; but recently, the Executive has thrown off the flimsy disguise, and openly avowed his unalloyed purpose of CONQUEST. A conquest, he remembered, having for its primary and ultimate object, the creation of a new mart for traffic in human flesh! Upon this policy the State of Ohio has with great unanimity, proclaimed and reiterated her sentiments; and we are confident that we do but express the abiding feelings of the entire body of the Whigs of the State, when we declare that they adhere with unwaivering firmness to those sentiments.

WHIGS OF OHIO! You are again called upon to the sacred name of truth and patriotism, to re-affirm and maintain the old and well defined principles which you have so often and so solemnly asserted, and which were the land-marks that guided our fathers through the early perils of the Republic. Come up, then, to the Council. Come prepared to speak emphatically the feelings of the People of Ohio, upon the momentous topics which agitate our Country from its centre to its remotest borders. Your voice is its potent—your principles, founded in justice and eternal truth, will command respect.

The business which will challenge the attention of the Convention will be, the selection of a candidate for Governor; to designate candidates for presidential Electors; to provide for the representation of the State of Ohio in a National Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and the transaction of such other business as it may deem meet and proper, when convened.

**JOHN A. LAZELL,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY,
JOSEPH SULLIVANT,
LANSON CURTIS,
J. B. THOMPSON,
LEWIS HEYL,
JAMES L. BATES.**

Whig State Central Committee.
Columbus, Dec. 15, 1847.

New Year's Address.
As the Stores and Shops will be closed on New Year's day, our Carrier intends taking his address with him on the Friday before—the day of the distribution of the paper.

He considers the late rains and snow very fortunate to him, as they remind his patrons of the labor he performs weekly to carry to them the news of the day. We bespeak for him a fine benefit.

The Mills.
Are yet irregular, and we are two days behind with our Eastern news.

Christmas.
A happy Christmas to our patronous one and all. May each and every one pass the day, with all the blessings of Heaven showered upon them and theirs.

Wanted.
A few cords of dry hickory, sugar or beech wood, immediately, at this office. We hope some of those, who promised to pay their subscriptions in this way, will not let the winter pass over and bring the wood in the spring.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of the Senate, and the Hon. T. O. Edwards, of the House, for valuable public documents.

Water Proof Blacking.
We beg pardon of the boot and shoemakers, but Messrs. Bury & Beck prepare an article, which they call "Water proof Oil Blacking and Leather Preservative," that softens the leather, keeps out the wet, and if regularly applied, will prevent the leather from cracking and thus prove a great preservative. One box will last an out door laboring man for a whole year, and the price is only 25 cents per box.

The Urbana Gazette, has declared itself in favor of Judge McLean for the Presidency.

The